

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

RULE & TARWATER.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER.

By an agreement between the publishers of the *Whig, Press and Messenger* and *CHRONICLE*, the rates of subscription to the Weekly are uniform; i. e., Two Dollars each to single subscribers; clubs of ten, \$17.50; clubs of twenty, \$30.00. Each paper now stands upon its merits. The *WEEKLY CHRONICLE*, at the same price of the *Whig or Press and Messenger*, is the cheapest paper in East Tennessee. It contains almost twice as much reading matter as the *Press and Messenger*, and more than the *Whig*. It contains the latest telegraphic news and the Market Reports, and is, the most desirable and cheapest Weekly in East Tennessee.

PARTISAN TRICKS.

While Chancellor Temple is faithfully presiding over a special term of his court in Knoxville—a court he is not required by law to hold, but one he holds solely for the accommodation of the honest people—honestly and fearlessly discharging his important duties, Geo. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Chancellor, is causing to be printed and circulated, secretly, through the mountain counties, circulars attacking Judge Temple for his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee. We have before exposed the meanness of this attack, and we now ask the respectable people of this Chancery Division, if they approve such contemptible trickery? Is this the high-toned, non-partisan race the organ has said so much about?

BEWARE OF TRICKS.

The report was industriously circulated on Market Square yesterday morning, where the country people would hear it, that M. L. Hall was no longer a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court. We caution the people to beware of such stories. Mr. Hall is still a candidate, and will so remain until the first Thursday in August, when he will be triumphantly elected. Such tricks are the legitimate offspring of a clique, who will issue and send to the country circulars which they do not intend shall be seen here, where they would be exposed. Mr. Hall has no idea of withdrawing from the canvass, and all stories to that effect are only intended to keep his friends from the ballot-box. When understood, they will serve to arouse the people, and incite them to action.

THE ISSUE ACCEPTED.

The *Press and Herald* is running Mr. Lewis as a candidate for Criminal Court Judge, not upon his merits or capacity for the place, but upon his superior claims to the position, because M. L. Hall already holds the office of Clerk of the United States Court, and, therefore, does not need the Judge's office. If Mr. Lewis prefers making the race upon this issue, we will examine it and see what are its merits. The position of clerk which Mr. Hall holds is a very laborious and tedious one, and at the same time is of little value. He is willing to surrender it for one more befitting his age and talents. He is an old man, worn out by an honest, faithful discharge of his duties, afflicted with rheumatic troubles, and upon the very issue Mr. Lewis's friends make, have peculiar claims for the position his friends now seek for him. On the contrary, Mr. Lewis is a young, active man in good health with a growing practice and fully able to provide for himself and family. Mr. Hall's friends did not intend to work upon the sympathies of the people as a means of securing this office, but, on the contrary, preferred urging claims worthy of more consideration in a contest for such a place, relying upon his merits and fitness to discharge the dangerous powers invested by this "one man's court" act, but if the other issue is relied upon by Mr. Lewis, we are willing to "fight it out on that line."

A NEW ISSUE IN THE CANVASS.

Geo. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Chancellor, made a speech a week ago yesterday at Sevierville in which he thoroughly discussed the whisky laws and urged their repeal. He spoke eloquently of the harsh manner in which the law was being executed, and of the necessity of having an honest Chancellor on the Bench. It was generally understood in Sevierville, after Brown was through, that if elected Chancellor he would have the revenue laws repealed. He has abandoned the "common people" issue and with his companion, Ben. G. Owen, the "Conservative" candidate for Judge in the 2nd Circuit, is making the canvass on the "revenue laws" and "low taxes." Brown is confident of an election on this popular issue.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The Democratic press of the country have had very much to say about the recklessness and extravagance of Congress in voting away the public lands. The extent of the appropriations made by Congress to the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads, is at the rate of twenty sections or twelve thousand acres per mile. The total amount of public land still unappropriated or belonging to the government, amounts to the enormous sum of 1,834,908,400 acres. Of this territory, but 485,311,778 acres have been surveyed. The total number of acres disposed of last year, amounted to about 7,000,000 acres. At this rate it would take two hundred and sixty five years to dispose of our public domain. The total amount granted to the Pacific railroads referred to, is but one thirtieth part of the domain, and upon every principle of political economy, the grant complained of is the best possible disposition that could be made of our boundless territory. Take the immense territory west of the Mississippi and calculate how tedious and unsatisfactory would be its development and growth without the aid of railroads. What enterprising or public spirited man, if similarly situated to the government, would not give one acre out of thirty of his land, to bring it within an easy, speedy and cheap means of transportation. What public spirited citizen does not appreciate the advantages the government derives from these iron highways threading through the boundless plains of the distant west, building up towns and cities and opening to the never-ceasing tide of emigration, fertile fields and happy homes. To what do we owe the unparalleled growth of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, if not to the encouragement and aid extended by the government to the railroads that penetrate every portion of their territory. We can not see what there is in this liberality of the government towards these public corporations to provoke such bitter opposition from the Democracy, unless it is the fear that by such aids the present administration will be able to make for itself such a record for an increase in the material wealth and property of the country as might render it too popular with the honest, sensible people of the country.

The intention is to prejudice the people by crying out extravagance against these grants. The figures themselves show that what they charge to be recklessness and indifference to the public interests, is in reality a business transaction of the highest importance and value. By giving away one acre of thirty, we bring the twenty-nine remaining acres into a good cash market and increase their value a hundredfold. Pardes may cry out corruption and extravagance, but the reading and thinking public know it is all sham. The actual increase in the cash sales of our public lands, returned to the land office at Washington, demonstrates that government aid to such gigantic enterprises—that could not be completed in years by private efforts alone—is the best and wisest use of its powers that can be made.

MORE BUNGLING LEGISLATION.

Some time ago we called the attention of the people to some bungling legislation of this Assembly, in changing the time of holding the Knox County Circuit Court, through which the county lost several thousand dollars. It was the result of pure incompetency, or indifference, on the part of the Assembly.

By a recent act, a Criminal Court was provided for this county. The Attorney General of the Circuit is required to officiate at its sittings. The terms of the Criminal Court are fixed by law at the 4th Mondays of January, May and September, and their sessions to continue so long as may be required.

But by examining the act fixing the times for holding the Circuit Courts, which the Attorney General is also required to attend, we find that at the same time the Criminal Court sits in Knoxville, i. e., on the 4th Mondays of January, May and September, he is required to attend Circuit Court at Loudon, in Christiana county.

Col. Thornburgh is an efficient officer, and can come as near attending Court at two different points, at the same time, as any living man, but we hardly think he can meet the requirements of this Democratic Assembly.

Knox county was finally given a Criminal Court, after first being taxed to pay for it, although in Middle and West Tennessee they can have as many as they want at the State's expense. It seems now, however, that the Assembly, after taxing us for it, is trying to deprive us of its benefits, by requiring the Attorney General to be in Loudon while it holds its sessions. When will the people cease to wonder at the corruption, extravagance and incompetency of this immaculate body of Solons?

The editor of the *Whig*, yesterday morning, in speaking of his party, says: "We have too many big men in our ranks." He probably alludes to Senator Clementson. He is about the biggest man we know of in the party. Two hundred and seventy-five pounds avoirdupois.

The Junior editor of the organ, having been relieved from the arduous duties of conducting that able sheet, proposes now to devote his entire time to the herculean labors devolving upon him as Grand Cyclops of the Executive Committee.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

We can not understand why people should take such little interest in judicial elections. Returns show that a very large number of voters invariably fail to go to the polls on such occasions. In a Government such as we live in, the highest security the citizen has from oppression and corruption is in a firm, faithful execution of our legislative halls, as in the case of Tennessee to-day, but so long as we have honest, high-minded men in our judiciary, we need not fear. We have now near at hand an important election, in which every citizen is deeply interested. We are to elect for the coming eight years men who are to have jurisdiction in the courts over our rights of person and property. Men can scarcely realize how important it is to them that this power should be confided to honest, upright, able men, until they are unfortunate enough to be dragged into the courts and made to feel that power partially and corruptly exercised, or administered by men who have not heart and soul enough to discharge the duties fearlessly and faithfully. We must have good men for Judges, Chancellors, Attorneys General and Clerks. It is not to our interest more than it is to the interests of the people that such men should be elected, and we are therefore not actuated by selfish motives in urging upon them the importance of an intelligent exercise of their franchise in the premises.

Men who aspire to such high positions, as partisans, or resort to trickery and demagoguery to reach them, are not worthy to fill them, and the people should spurn them. Do not be deceived by the cry of non-partisan judiciary, now rung in your ears by a designing press. Men who showed themselves partisans of the bitterest kind, years ago when they were on the bench, and who now stoop to the lowest tricks to get back again, cannot deceive thinking men by such pretenses.

This is the last appeal we shall be able to make to many of our distant readers, before the day of election. We have only to urge them to go to the polls upon that day and vote for the people's candidates. It is an important election. You should not need drums and fifes and speeches and excitement to induce you to do your duty. There are higher influences than any of these, and they should be heeded. Your property, your person, your liberties and your lives, are to be confided for eight years to the judiciary you are now about to choose. Are such considerations not sufficient to induce you to be active and vigilant? We hope so. We trust to see a full and fair vote polled on the first Thursday of August, for we know very well what the result of such a vote will be. The Democracy are strong in this city. They hope to poll their full vote here—*as they always do*—and rely upon a light vote in the country to give them the triumph. Reader, see to it, not only that you yourself vote, but that your neighbors and friends vote. See that they all understand the importance of the election, and that they know the character, record and qualifications of the candidates, and then see that they vote the People's Ticket.

One year ago the people elected, for eight years, O. P. Temple, Chancellor, E. T. Hall, Circuit Judge, and J. M. Thornburgh, Attorney General. These men have been ejected from their office by the Democratic party, not because they were unfaithful, but to supplant them with partisans. If they are faithful, competent men, as we undertake to say they are, the people owe it to them to re-instate them—to put them back and allow them to serve out the terms for which they were elected. We say, therefore, that they are the people's candidates and should be elected, and we believe they will be by majorities the Democracy cannot mistake.

WHO SHALL ADMINISTER THE DANGEROUS LAW?

The Democracy have forced upon the people of Knox county a Criminal Court, which will cost the county over \$1,800 per year. They have invested the Judge to be elected for that court with unusual and dangerous powers, namely—the power to select the jurors who are to sit in judgment, under his control and direction, over the lives and liberties of the people. This court was established at the dictation and for the benefit of the *Knoxville Ring*. The candidates of the Democracy, who are now asking the office of Judge and Clerk of this court, have been selected by a caucus gotten up in the interest of this ring. The people of this county ought to rebuke the men who are thus trifling with their rights and interests. This law has been denominated "iniquitous" by a thorough Democratic paper—"A one man's court." The law is a dangerous one, and the best way the people have to show they disapprove it, is to rebuke the candidates the authors of the law put forward.

M. L. Hall and H. C. Tarwater are the candidates of the opponents of this "iniquitous" law, and should be elected. They are both competent men for the positions they seek, and well known to the people of the county. Mr. Hall will make an able, upright and faithful Judge, and Mr. Tarwater will prove an efficient and attentive Clerk. They will see that this "One Man's Court" is not made oppressive, but that its dangerous powers are honestly administered.

What have the people of Rogersville done, that they should be inflicted this hot weather with an exposition of the "Constitution" by his ex-Accident?

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Our dispatches indicate that Napoleon is concentrating a very heavy force at Metz, an important railroad center and strategic point, very near the line of Belgium, Prussia and France, from which he has choice of two very favorable routes to the Rhine. He first flanks Luxemburg, and leads up the right bank of the Moselle to Coblenz. By this road, the French would probably force an engagement about Treves, where a strong body of Prussians is already concentrated. The second route from Metz is towards Mayence, which lies near the forks of the Rhine and Main. There are numerous cross-roads connecting these two routes diverging from Metz, and it seems to us very probable that one of the first battles will be fought on German soil, and somewhere in the angle made by these two important roads, or perhaps on one or the other of the roads. This is upon the supposition that Prussia is not well enough prepared to take the offensive, and carry the war into French territory. We have read a good deal, in some of our exchanges, of Napoleon's movements being circumscribed because of the neutral territory of Baden and Bavaria. There will be no such difficulties to restrain him. By treaty, both Baden and Bavaria hold their troops subject to the requisition of King William, and they cannot, therefore, become neutral territory. Their levies are probably already in the field, and as enthusiastically marching under the black eagle as any of the most zealous adherents of Frederick's House. This is a war of aggression on the part of Napoleon, and he will find the sympathies of every South German with Fatherland. The German heart has long yearned for unity, and though not entirely willing to see Prussia absorb all the territory and glory of their name, they will yet joyfully sing the songs of Fatherland, and march willingly to the frontier line to meet the hated Frenchman.

The concentration of troops at Metz furnishes some intimations of an aggressive campaign, and of the confidence of Napoleon in his present advantage. With the aid of his gun-boats—a new feature in war on that historic stream—the scene of the greatest military contests of Western Europe—he hopes to affect a speedy crossing at any point, and then a rapid and victorious march to Berlin. We do not under rate the valor or efficiency of the French army, but we know too well the unyielding spirit and proud consciousness of final triumph that fills every German breast, to believe that the black eagle will ever finally trail in the dust, before even the most powerful and best equipped army France ever sent to the field. As against France, there can never again be a division in Fatherland so long as the recollections of Leipzig inspire the German heart.

THE SPIRIT OF GERMANY.

When Napoleon decided upon war with Prussia, he doubtless expected to find a divided and distracted Germany to contend with; but in this he has been mistaken. The action of Baden, Wurtemberg and other South German States shows conclusively that they intend faithfully to abide by their treaties with Prussia. They not only fulfill to the letter of the law their treaty, but they give to Prussia the moral support of the sympathies of their people. Germany presents, therefore, to-day, Fatherland, in fact. It is united, and every German enthusiastically upholds King William in the dignified but decided course he has pursued. The sympathy of the American people, so freely expressed, has given to Germany comfort and courage. We do not desire any undue demonstration of this sympathy, but we think it right that Napoleon should know that he cannot entail upon his own and other subjects the untold miseries of war, without receiving at the bar of public opinion the rebuke of all Christian people.

That the Germans are enthusiastic, and determined to battle bravely and persistently for the unity they have so long desired, we think clearly evident. The *New York Standard* gives the following telegram, received yesterday by a prominent German of that city: "You and your brother come home immediately, and fight for God and Fatherland. FATHER!" The religious enthusiasm of the German people, if once enkindled, will carry them through long years of war, and to certain victory.

CAPT. J. R. EVANS, writing to the *Press and Herald* from Claiborne county, says: "I think H. C. Smith will carry the county for Chancellor by about 300." There is a settled determination in East Tennessee to elect men to judicial positions who have been legislated out by the Democratic Constitutional Convention.

The people have about determined to re-elect all the officers removed by the new Constitution. They do not like the partisan effort made by the Democracy to secure a partisan judiciary, and have, therefore, fully resolved to reinstate Temple, Hall and Thornburgh. There is no need of the organ fretting and anning so over the race; the result is settled. The people's candidates, who are not trampled by any caucus, convention, or party, will be reinstated.

We hope to give our readers further letters from our friends at present in Europe, some of which, in view of the present war, will be of interest.

WHO IS GUILTY?

The organ has been in the habit of farming out its editorial columns to most any one having leisure or inclination to ventilate his hobbies. Last fall, at the time of the exciting race for the Constitutional Convention in this county, while the junior cyclops was trying to make the influence of his organ of some substantial advantage, a prominent loyal gentleman of this city was using its editorial columns, through a series of articles, in favor of so amending the Constitution of Tennessee as to take from the people the right to choose their own Judges. For some time preceding the grand "farce" of the 4th of July last, it was well understood in this city that some of the heavy editorials of the organ were written by a gentleman whose style is well known to shrewd readers. We repeatedly charged so, and it has never been denied. Now, the junior cyclops having for so long a time failed to reply to our editorial articles, seeks to break their force and effect by charging that they are written by a gentleman who has had no connection in any manner whatever with our editorial department.

He supposes that, because his editorial columns are open to any one choosing to ventilate his pet theories, we hold ours open for the same purpose. On the contrary, it has been our fixed rule to write our own editorials, and hold ourselves responsible for them. We have had applications of the kind our contemporary favored, but respectfully declined them. We have some respect for the character of the *CHRONICLE*, and are not publishing a paper merely for money, as is our contemporary. The organ, unwilling or unable to cope with us on fair terms, seeks this mean way of assaulting us. If the editors of this paper lack anything in "polish" or "common sense," this community have never learned of it through the unfavorable or disparaging result of any controversy with the *Press and Herald*, for it has studiously avoided everything of the kind. The assertion of a change in the editorial department of the *CHRONICLE*, though made under cover of a facetious effort, was malicious, and intended to injuriously affect us. It was false, as the author well knew, and was as mean as it was cowardly.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

Chancellor Temple is now busily engaged in holding a special term of the Chancery Court in this city. While others are busily traducing him as a politician and partisan, he quietly goes on in discharge of his duties to the public. We know the people will appreciate his devotion to duty, and manifest it by a rousing vote.

MAJOR WILL. E. MCBATH.

We invite attention to the card of the above gentleman, announcing his withdrawal from the contest for the position of Clerk of the Criminal Court for this county. We think the Major deserves great credit for his unselfishness in this matter. It will make him friends in the county, as he will find if he ever has occasion to appeal to them in the future. Mr. H. C. Tarwater is now the only Republican seeking the place, and we trust the people will give him an easy election.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Elsewhere we give dispatches depicting a terrible state of affairs in North Carolina. If one-half which is stated be true, such conduct calls loudly for the strongest denunciation from men of all parties. Such outrages as are complained of in these dispatches are a disgrace to any State. But we receive them with many grains of allowance, knowing that the Agents of the Associated Press are prone to exaggerate everything, when by so doing they can injure the Republican party. Without undertaking to say whether these dispatches are or are not true, we enter our unqualified disapproval of such conduct, no matter to what party the perpetrators may belong.

THE people will see that the proceedings of the caucus that elected the Criminal Court Judge and Clerk, on Wednesday, are reviewed. The Judge who is to be entrusted with the dangerous and arbitrary powers invested by the Criminal Court Act, should not be trammelled with any caucus or partisan ties. The junior cyclops and his committee may do very well to run "fares" on the 4th July, or such organs as the *Press and Herald*, but they cannot yet be permitted to force upon the county a Judge to preside over the lives and liberties of its citizens.

Is the Geo. Brown now aspiring to be elected as a non-partisan Chancellor for this division, the same Geo. Brown who, in 1861, in the month of July, at Clinton, Tennessee, as a non-partisan Judge, charged the Grand Jury that any person who adhered to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and comfort thereto, was guilty of treason to the State, and subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary?

When Judge Brown was striking practicing Attorneys from the rolls in his Court, for the reason that they had gone into the Federal army, was he looking to the interests of the "common people?"

A French force is concentrating on the east near the Belgium frontier.